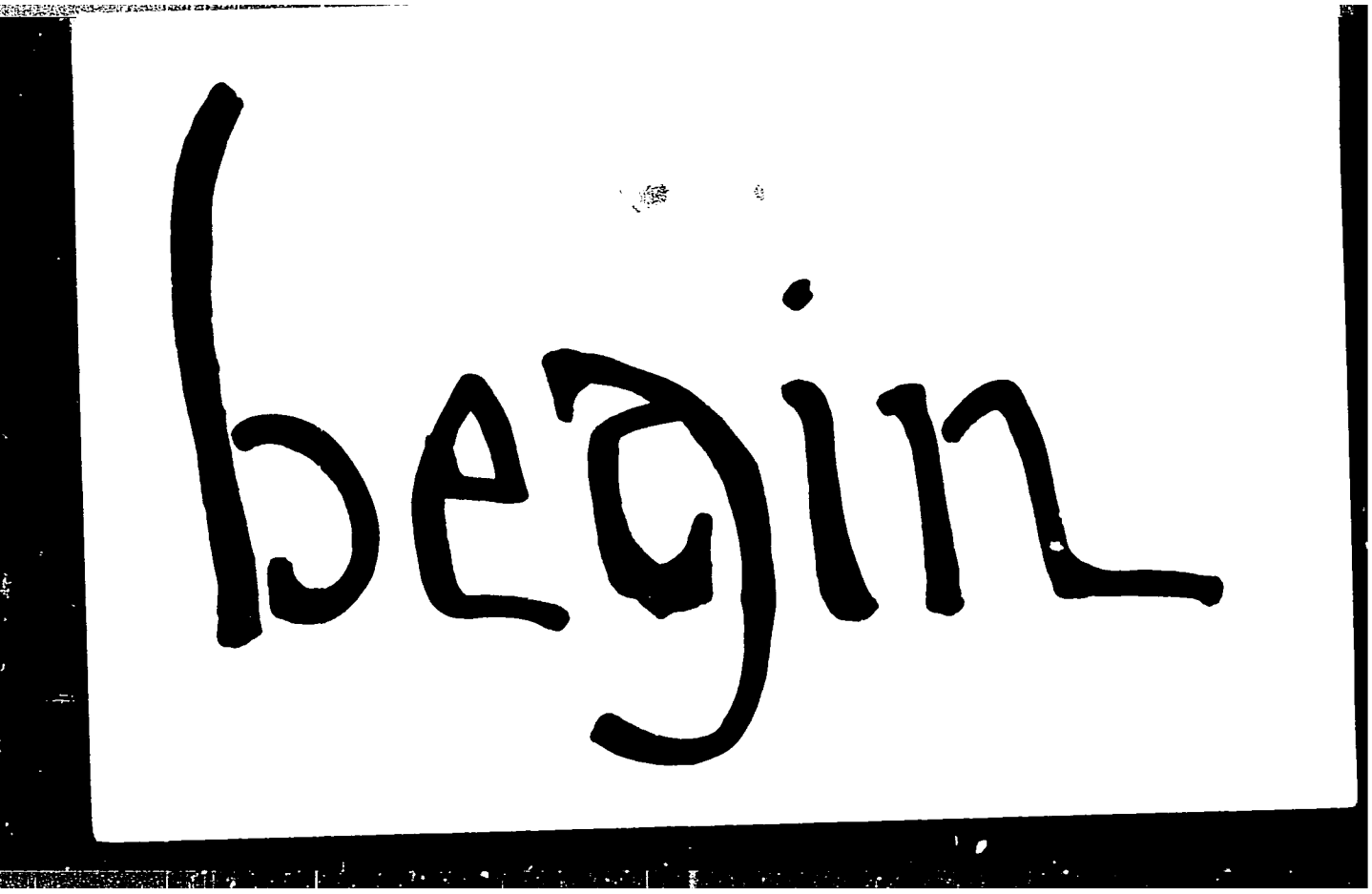

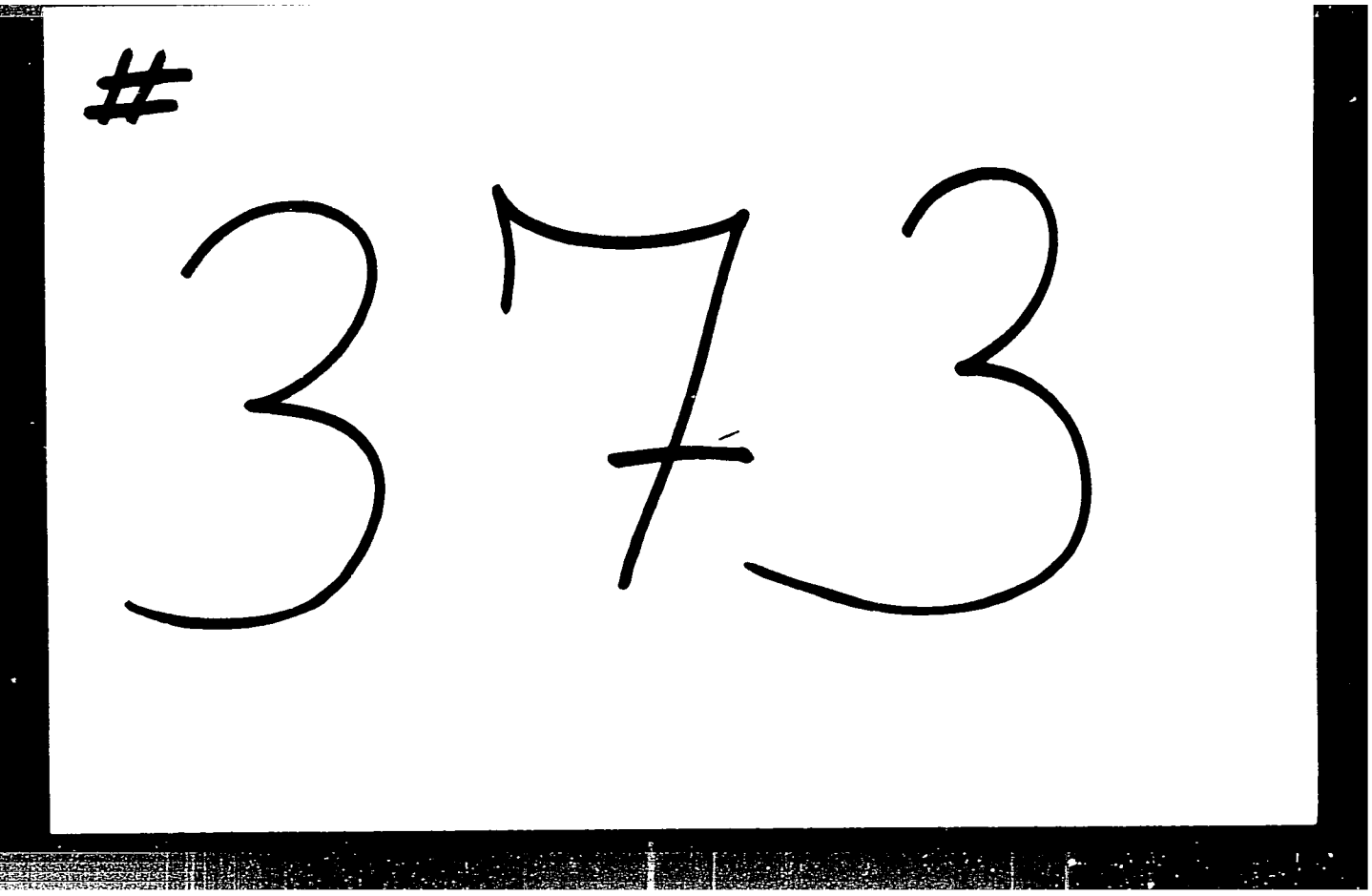

MUROMTSEV, I.A.

Self-thinning of the root-system of plants. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no. 3: 53-63 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Plodoovoshchnoy institut imeni I.V. Michurina, Michurinsk.
(Roots (Botany))

USSR / Plant Physiology. Growth and Development I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, No 38942

Author : Muromtsev, I. A.
Inst : Institute of Fruits and Vegetables im. I. V. Michurin
Title : Growth Reactions of the Root to Change in Temperature.

Orig Pub : Plodoovoshchn. In-ta im. I. V. Michurina, 1956, No. 9, 39-49

Abstract : In the seedlings of apples, cherries, plums, apricots and peaches grown on the Marzhan'yan nutritional formula, changes in the speed of growth of roots were automatically registered at 2-5 minute intervals with the aid of the instruments constructed by the author. In a 5-50° interval, each rise in temperature induced a sharp short-lived acceleration of growth, followed by a rapid decline. At 7, 16, and 22°, the growth, after a leap, settled again at a higher level than before the rise in temperature; the depression was at a minimum at 22°. At 35° and higher, a marked acceleration of growth changed into a deep depression, while at 60°, the root died.

Card 1/1

MUROMTSEV, K.A.

Organization of laboratory practice in physics in secondary school no.250 in Leningrad. Fiz.v shkole 7 no.2:75-78 '47. (MLRA 6:11)
(Physics--Laboratory manuals)

1. MUROMTSEV, K.A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Fluid Dynamics-Experiments

7. Experiments on the topic of "The Motion of a liquid and a gas.", Fiz.v shkole, 12, No.6, 1952

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

MUR[illegible]SEV, Kirill Alekseyevich, uchitel'; ZNAMENSKIY, P.A., prof., red.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, A.A., red.; LAUT, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Practical work in electric engineering in the schools] Prakticheskie raboty po elektrotekhnike v shkole. Pod red. P.A.Znamenskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog. nauk RSFSR, 1957. 74 p. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Shkola No.250 Leningrada (for Muromtsev). 2. Chlen-korrespondent APN RSFSR (for Znamenskiy)
(Electric engineering)

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Noninfectious Diseases R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 2765

Author : Muzafarov K. F., Kalashnikov P. S., Muromtsev K.B
Inst : Stavropol' Agricultural Institute
Title : On the Problem of Enzootic Ataxia in Lambs

Orig Pub : Tr. Stavropol'sk. s-kh, in-ta, 1956, vyp 7, 393-400

Abstract : Outbreaks of enzootic ataxia (EA) in lambs occurred in Northern Caucasus on farms with similar natural-geographic and soil conditions and with poor and single-type vegetation. In flocks favorable to the development of EA the author found a large number of ewes with anemia and disturbed metabolism. In these flocks the lambs were born weak or underdeveloped either with symptoms or without symptoms of EA. The author regards EA

Card 1/2

CHERTKO, V.F.; IOFFE, Ya.A.; OBOLENSKIY, K.P.; KRYLOV, P.N.; KUDROV, V.M.; SAMBORSKIY, G.I.; KOSTAKOV, V.G.; LITVYAKOV, P.P.; MUROMTSEV, M.N.; BERRI, L.Ya.; YAKOBI, A.A.; BELOUSOV, R.A.; BOGOMOLOV, O.T.; POKATAYEV, Yu.N.; ZAGLADINA, S.M.; SOBAKINSKIKH, V.I.; NIKOLAYEV, D.N., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[United States is loosing the economic competition] SShA proigryvaiut ekonomicheskoe sorevnovanie. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon. lit-ry, 1961. 295 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut. 2. Sotrudniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ekonomicheskogo instituta Gosekonomsoveta SSSR (for all except : Nikolayev, Ponomareva)
(United States--Economic conditions)
(Russia--Economic conditions)

MUROMISEV, S. N.

DECEASED

1963/3

c' 1962

BIOLOGY-
epidemiology, microbiology

see ILC

MUROMTSEV, V.I.

Maximum coefficient of amplification and the power gain of transitor amplifiers. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; radiotekh. i elektron. no.3:140-144 '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedra radiotekhniki Moskovskogo fiziko-tekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Transistor amplifiers)

MUROMTSEV, V.I.

Certain problems of the theory of neutralized transistor amplifiers. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; radiotekh.i elektron. no.4:201-208 '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Kafedra radiotekhniki Moskovskogo fiziko-tekhnicheskogo instituta. (Transistor amplifiers)

9(2) SOV/162-58-3-18/26

AUTHOR: Muromtsev, V.I.

TITLE: The Problem of the Maximum Power Gain Factor of a Transistorized Amplifier (K voprosu o maksimal'nom koeffitsiyente usileniya po moshchnosti usilitelya na poluprovodnikovom triode)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 140-144 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When building transistorized amplifiers, it is essential to know the maximum gain factor of the latter. The problem of the maximum power gain is closely connected with the problem of amplifier stability. The author bases his investigation on four American references [Ref 1-4]. He presents a formula for the maximum power gain factor of a four-pole with a stable potential:

$$K_{max.P} = \frac{|h_{21}|^2}{2g_{22} - H_T + 2\sqrt{g_{22}r_{11}/g_{11}r_{22} - H^2}}$$

Card 1/2

MUROMTSEV, V.I.; PISKUNOV, A.K.

Problems of microwave channel matching in radiospectroscopes. Radiotekh. i elektron. 6 no.2:270-280 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Radio-frequency spectroscopy) (Microwaves)

3,1710 (1041, 1126, 1127)
6.4700

S/109/61/006/003/015/018
E140/E135

AUTHORS: Piskunov, A.K., and Muromtsev, V.I.

TITLE: The Influence of Signal Generator Frequency Fluctuations on the Sensitivity of Radio Telescopes With Transit and Reflex Resonators

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1961, Vol.6, No. 3, pp. 437-443

TEXT: This article compares the signal-noise ratios at the input to a receiver in the cases of transit and reflex resonators. The signal is taken as the variation in amplitude of the traveling or reflected wave caused by paramagnetic absorption. The work constitutes an extension of earlier published work (Ref.1) and the authors' own previous work (Ref.2). A general analysis shows that the magnitude of the signal in the reflex circuit is greater than that in the transit circuit by a factor of 4. In neither circuit is matching critical. Variation of the reflection factor between 0 and 0.1 leads to a signal reduction of not more than 1%. Under optimal matching conditions and identical amplitudes of the incident wave the high-frequency magnetic field intensity

21660

S/109/61/006/003/015/018
E140/E135

The Influence of Signal Generator Frequency Fluctuations on the Sensitivity of Radio Telescopes With Transit and Reflex Resonators

in the transit resonator is $\sqrt{2}$ times as small as in the reflex resonator and therefore the intensity of paramagnetic absorption in the transit resonator is half. Passing to the question of the effects of frequency instability under the assumption of constant amplitude, the authors distinguish between fluctuations due to causes of principle and those due to technical reasons (Ref.3). Technical causes can be power supply instability, flicker effect, microphonic effects. Considering only the case where the mean frequency of the generator is equal to or very close to the natural frequency of the resonator, while the frequency fluctuation dispersion does not exceed 50 kcs, while the spectrum of frequency instability extends from 0 to 20 kcs, the authors apply the method of instantaneous frequency. The results are applicable to spectroscopes with magnetic field modulation in the audio range. The preliminary analysis shows that the root-mean-square deviation of amplitude fluctuations for the travelling wave are proportional to the incident wave amplitude. At exact tuning the root-mean-

Card 2/ 3

21660
S/109/61/006/003/015/018
E140/E135

The Influence of Signal Generator Frequency Fluctuations on the Sensitivity of Radio Telescopes With Transit and Reflex Resonators

square deviation is proportional to the square of the ratio of root-mean-square frequency deviation to the half-width of the resonator curve. With detuning, the root-mean-square amplitude fluctuations of the travelling wave are proportional to the ratio of mean-square frequency deviation to the half-width of the resonant curve. Similar relations are obtained for the reflex resonator except that the coefficient of reflection enters into the expressions. To increase the sensitivity of radiospectroscopes it is necessary to decrease the magnitude of frequency noise. This requires the highest possible stability of the signal generator (reduction of the frequency fluctuation dispersion) and an appropriate choice of tuning and matching elements in the waveguide channels. The frequency noises in the transit circuit are approximately two orders of magnitude less than those in the reflex circuit, which is particularly important.
There are 3 figures and 7 references: 4 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.
SUBMITTED: June 30, 1960
Card 3/3

MUROMTSEV, V.I.; PISKUNOV, A.K.; SAFRONOV, S.N.

Using the method of the integration of a signal derivative in recording electronic absorption lines. Prib.i tekh.eksp. 6 no.5:112-114 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut.
(Electronic analog computers)

MUROMTSEV, V.I.; PISKUNOV, A.K.; VEREYN, N.V.

Concerning a highly sensitive method for registering the first and second derivatives of electron paramagnetic resonance signals. Radiotekh. i elektron 7 no.7:1206-1213 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Paramagnetic resonance and relaxation) (Microwaves)

L 14959-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/BDS/EEC(b)-2 AFFTC/ASD
Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4/Pi-4 GG/RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3000315 S/0048/63/027/005/0634/0637

AUTHOR: Piskunov, A. K.; Nurmukhametov, R. N.; Shigorin, D. N.; Muromtsev, V. I.; Ozerova, G. A.

TITLE: Study of photoexcited triplet states in polyatomic molecules by the EPR and phosphorescence methods

SOURCE: Izvestiya AN SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 5, 1963, 634-637

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance method, phosphorescence method, triplet state EPR signal, hydrocarbon, hetero-atomic substance, photoexcited molecule, higher-order symmetry, benzophenone

ABSTRACT: By using the electron paramagnetic resonance and phosphorescence methods, the lifetime of phosphorescence and the spectra of several hydrocarbons and hetero-atomic substances have been investigated at 77K in solutions of hexane, isopropyl and ethyl alcohol, isopentane, and in solid matrices of polystyrene and methyl methacrylate. It was found that: 1) All the substances and matrices investigated exhibit the presence of EPR signals of triplet states for the transitions $\Delta M = \pm 2$. 2) The frozen solutions of photoexcited molecules in a carefully purefied ethyl alcohol give the strongest signals. 3) The weak dependence

Card 1/3

of the signal shapes and widths on the molecular structures is the result of orientation anisotropy present in the aromatic molecules. 4) The interdependence between H_1, the intensity of a magnetic field at a point of maximum absorption line slope, and D_1, the magnitude of a triplet level splitting, can be expressed by a simple analytic formula for the molecules possessing the axes of third- or higher-order symmetry and a single triplet level doubly degenerated. 5) Changes in molecular concentration of 10^{-4}--10^{-2} do not modify the signal intensities, whereas the phosphorescence spectra become more and more diffuse. 6) Evaluation gives 0.1 cm^{-1} as the approximate magnitude of triplet-level splitting in a zero field. 7) The solutions in ethyl alcohol of many substances exhibit decreases up to 50% in signal intensity after being irradiated by light for five minutes; however, all the matrix solutions investigated indicated the presence of radicals whose signal intensities grew with the duration of exposure to light. 8) Signal intensities of radicals formed by the filtered light irradiation of solutions of luminophors in alcohol increase; this phenomenon is singularly connected with a decrease in signal intensity of triplet states. 9) When irradiated with unfiltered light, two-component systems of ethyl alcohol and polymethylmethacrylate, and naphthalene; phenanthrene, and N-ethyl-acridone exhibit considerable increases in EPR signal intensities (300 to 400%). The increases are a function of benzophenone concentration.

Card 2/2

KOZLOV, Yu.I.; MUROMTSEV, V.I.; PISKUNOV, A.K.; SHIGORIN, D.N.; OZEROVA, G.A.; VEREYN, N.V.

Formation of radicals via the triplet state in the ultraviolet irradiation of frozen solutions of aromatic molecules. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.12:2800-2802 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova.

NEPOMNYASHCHIY, A.I.; MUROMTSEV, V.I.; BAGDASAR'YAN, Kh.S.

Formation of ion-radicals under the effect of gamma rays on the system tetrahydrofuran - styrene at -196°. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.4:901-904 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova. Predstavleno akademikom S.S.Medvedevym.
(Furan) (Styrene) (Gamma rays) (Radicals (Chemistry))

[redacted]AR'YAN, Kh.S.; [redacted]EROMTSEV, V.I.; SINITSYNA, Z.A.

Two-quantum photochemical reaction. Photolysis of a frozen solution of diphenylamine in ethyl alcohol. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.2:349-351 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya Karpova. Predstavleno Akademikom V.A. Karginym.

BAGDASAR'YAN, Kh.S.; SINITSYNA, Z.A.; MUROMTSEV, V.I.

Two-quantum photochemistry. Proof of the second-triplet state molecules participating in the reaction. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.2:374-376 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova. Predstavleno akademikom S.S.Medvedevym.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/3 Internal Med. Mar 59

1706. DIAGNOSIS OF PULMONARY ADENOMATOSIS DURING LIFE (Russian text) - Muromtsev V. N. - KLIN. MED. (Mosk.) 1957, 35/11 (60-65)

In pulmonary adenomatosis we are concerned with a proliferation of the cylindrical and cubical epithelium of the lung alveoli. Starting from one or more small points gradually larger areas are affected in one or both lungs. The aetiology is still unknown; it might be a neoplastic process. In one patient the diagnosis was not made until the 5th time of admission to a hospital, after complexes of atypical cells had been found in microscopic pictures. The symptoms consisted of: raised temperature, sometimes blood in the sputum, and dyspnoea. The radiological finding was gradual shading with bronchial stenosis. At the time of the 6th admission dyspnoea was the chief symptom and the patient died. The diagnosis was confirmed by the anatomo-histological examination. The disease usually manifests itself between the ages of 40 and 70 and lasts about 3-4 yr. The frothy sputum on coughing and the gradually appearing dyspnoea are typical signs. Hypoxaemia and cyanosis do not appear until the final stage. The therapy is symptomatic.

Frey - Baden-Baden (XV, 5, 6, 16)

MUROMTSEV, V. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Cellulose
Chemistry - Hydrolysis Oct 48

"The Mechanism of Cellulose Hydrolysis," V. I. Sharkov, V. S. Muromtsev, G. D. Paramonova, All-Union Sci Res Insr of Hydrol Ind, 8 pp

"Zhur Prikład Khim" Vol XXI, No 10

Develops method of measuring speed of hydrolysis of cellulose, based on direct determination of products of hydrolysis. Finds that percentage of easily hydrolized components of cotton cellulose and fir sulfite cellulose are 2.45% and 2.84% respectively. Beta-glucose bonds in cellulose are hydrolized 140 times faster than slower hydrolyzing components. Concludes that increase in speed of hydrolysis is not explained by presence of uronic or xylose radicals, but is result of structure of macromolecular distribution, which makes them more available to action of hydrolyzing agent. Submitted 26 May 47.

PA 43/49123

MUROMTSEV, V.S.

Age of the Ostrog Series of the Kuznets Basin. Dokl.AN SSSR 95 no.5: 1059-1061 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)

Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.
(Kuznets Basin--Geology) (Geology--Kuznets Basin)

MUROMTSEV, V.S.

Kuznetsk Basin. Trudy VNIGRI no.96:186-213 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MUROMTSEV, V.S.

The Kanev stage and its importance in correlating cross sections of Paleogene deposits in the southern part of the Russian Platform. Trudy Len. ob-va est. 69 no.2:107-115 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MUROMISEV, V.S.

Oil and gas potentials of the Kuznetsk Basin. Trudy VNIGRI no.132:93-99 '59. (MIRA 17:1)

MUROMTSEV, V.S.

Oil and gas potentials of the Kuznets depression. Trudy VNIGRI no.163:140-156 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Kuznets Basin—Petroleum geology)
(Kuznets Basin—Gas, Natural—Geology)

MUROMTSEV, V.S.

Some data on the nature of the coal tenor in the Upper Balakhonka Series in the central part of the Kuznetsk Basin based on materials of deep drilling. Mat. Tem. kom. no.1:55-59 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya.

MUROMTSEV, V.S.

Kuznetsk Basin is a new oil- and gas-bearing area in Western Siberia. Geol. i geofiz. no.3:18-26 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Petroleum geology)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Gas, Natural--Geology)

MUROMTSEV, V.S.

Outlook in searching for natural gas in the Kemerovo Economic Region. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.14:54-58 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Kemerovo Province—Gas, Natural—Geology)

MUROMTSEV, V.V.

PHASE I Treasure Island Bibliographic Report

00000083

BOOK Call No.: TK7872.A5M8

Author: MUROMTSEV, V.V.
Full Title: AMPLIFYING MECHANISMS AND ELECTROACOUSTICS
Transliterated Title: Usilitel'nye ustroystva i elektroakustika

Publishing Data
Originating Agency: None
Publishing House: State Cinematogrphy Publishing House (Goskinoizdat)
Date: 1951 No. pp.: 475 No. copies: 20,000
Editorial Staff
Editor: None Technical Editor: None
Editor-in-Chief: None Appraisers: None
Other: A.A. Feynshteyn wrote chapters I and XII; K.A. Ogorodnikov prepared the material given in supplements I and II and the descriptions of the amplifying mechanisms KPU-156 and KPU-47.

Text Data
Coverage: This textbook gives an elementary description of the processes taking place in the rectifying, amplifying, and electroacoustical apparatus used in modern sound motion picture technique. Because it is designed for the practicing sound engineer, the book gives much emphasis on the quick recognition and correction of maladjustments. There are profuse illustrations with many sketches of apparatus.
Purpose: A textbook for school courses in the mechanics of cinematography.
Facilities: None
No. Russian and Slavic References: None
Available: Library of Congress.

MURGMTSEV, V.; OGRODNIKOV, K.

Amplifiers

USU-51 Amplifying unit.
Kinomekhanik, No. 8, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MUROMTSEV, V.

The new KUSU-52 stationary sound reproduction unit. Kinomekhanik no.10:18-24 O '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Moving-picture projectors)

KUROMTSEV, V. /.

The new KUSU-52 stationary sound reproducer. Kinomekhanik no.11:19-22 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Sound--Recording and reproducing)

MUROMTSEV, V.V.

Selection of leakage inductance in output transformers of output stages with beam tetrodes. Trudy LIKI no.4:25-30 '56.
(MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra spetselektrotekhniki.
(Amplifiers, Electron-tube)

Muromtsev, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich. [Chapters I and XII by Faynshteyn, A.A.]

Usilitel'nyye ustroystva i elektroakustika (Amplifiers and Electro-acoustics) 2d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, "Iskusstvo", 1957, 465 p.

Ed.: Eysymont, L. O.; Tech. Ed.: Shilina, Ye. I.; Corrector: Stankevich, Ye. M.

PURPOSE: The monograph is intended as a textbook for motion picture technician schools and for persons wishing to improve their technical qualifications.

COVERAGE: The book contains an elementary description of the physical processes occurring in electron tubes and photocells and examines the principle of operation of rectifiers, amplifiers, and loudspeakers. A description is given of up-to-date industrial amplifiers; the performance of sound-reproducing devices is reviewed. The 1st and 12th chapters are written by Faynshteyn, A. A. There are no references.

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Amplifiers and Electroacoustics (Cont.)

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Amplifiers and Electroacoustics (Cont.)

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Amplifiers and Electroacoustics (Cont.)

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress Call No. TK7872.A5M8
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S/169/63/000/002/107/121
D263/D307

AUTHORS: Panasenko, V. N. and Muromtsev, Z. G.

TITLE: A method for carrying out gravimetric observations in underground mines of the Krivoy Rog basin

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 28, abstract 2D169 (Sb. nauchn. statey. N.-i. gornorudn. in-t, UkrSSR, 1962, no. 9, 163-167)

TEXT: Works were carried out to elucidate the possibilities of applying gravimetry in mines in order to contour orebodies. Measurements over known orebodies were performed with a quartz gravimeter ГАК-ПТ (GAK-PT), spacing the observations by 2 - 20 m. Accuracy of repeated readings on independent series of tests was ± 0.026 mgal. The survey showed gravimetry to be very promising for the search of ore deposits in underground conditions. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

MUROMTSEVA, A.A. [Muromtseva, A.O.]

Obtaining diagnostic antigens from highly-agglutinable immunogenic Brucella cultures with reduced virulence. Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.2:68-75 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Odesskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

OL'SHANOVA, Ye., prof.; MOROZOVA, N.; MUROMTSEVA, G.

Chromatographic method for determining the tin content of canned meat.
Mias.ind.SSSR 32 no.2:47-48 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Meat, Canned—Preservation) (Chromatographic analysis)

SEREDENKO, M.M., kand.ekon.nauk; KUGUSHEV, M.F. [Kuhushev, M.F.]; PRAVDIN, M.V.; FOMICHEV, V.I.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.P.; GORODETSKIY, N.I. [Horodets'kyi, N.I.]; DYATLOV, T.I.; KALITA, M.S. [Kalyta, M.S.]; DARAGAN, M.V. [Darahan, M.V.]; RADINA, Yu.M.; VOROB'YEVA, K.T. [Vorobyova, K.T.]; LASTIVKA, N.N.; STARODUBSKIY, R.D. [Starodubs'kyi, R.D.]; YATSENKO, P.F.; MUROMTSEVA, G.M. [Muromtseva, H.M.]; RASNER, S.I.; CHERNYAK, K.I.; KOBILYAKOV, I.I. [Kobyliakov, I.I.]; ALEKSANDROVA, V.O., kand.ekonom.nauk, otv.red.; DEMIDYUK, V.F. [Demydiuk, V.F.], red.; LIBERMAN, T.R., tekhn.red.

[Ways of increasing profits in metallurgical industries] Shliakhy pidvyshchennia rentabel'nosti metalurgiinykh pidpryiemstv. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1961. 93 p.

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR, Kiyev. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Institut ekonomiki AN USSR (for Seredenko, V.P.Aleksandrova, Kalita, Daragan, Radina). 3. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (for Gorodetskiy, Dyatlov). 4. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Kobilyakov).

(Dnepropetrovsk Province—Steel industry—Costs)

MUROMTSEVA, G.N.

Determining the economic efficiency of capital investments in the expansion of Krivoy Rog mining and ore dressing combines. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:56-59 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

POPOVA, N.G., kand. ekonom. nauk; VEREMEY, Ya.N.; MUROMTSEVA, G.N.

Economic losses caused by increasing the duration of construction and modernization of mining enterprises. Gor. zhur. no.6:29-31 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Popova, Veremey). 2. Institut ekonomiki AN UkrSSR (for Muromtseva).

TSIRLIN, Yu.A.; MUROMTSEVA, G.S.; SMIRNOVA, V.A.

Continuous neutralization of vapors from the spontaneous evaporation of wood hydrolysates. Gidrolis.i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.8:10-11 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Wood distillation)

MUROMTSEVA, L.A.; YEZHOV, I.P.

Work of the Office of Technical Information at the Volgograd Plant. NTI no.9:12-13 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nachal'nik Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Volgogradskogo alyuminiyevogo zavoda (for Muromtseva).

MUROMTSEVA, T.L.; FLINT, V.Ye.

Keeping fish in a homemade aquarium. Priroda 43 no.7:127-128 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Aquariums)

MUROMTSEVA, T.L.; ZENKEVICH, L.A.

Ivan Illarionovich Mesiatsev. Trudy Gidrobiol.ob-va no.6: 5-16 '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Mesiatsev, Ivan Illarionovich, 1885-1940)

MUROMTSEVA, V. A., Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Bi-valve mollusks of the ostrogskaya formation in the Kuznetsk Coal Basin and its contemporary analogs on the territory of Western Siberia and Eastern Kazakhstan." Leningrad, 1960. 18 pp; 1 partial page of tables; (Leningrad Order of Lenin State Univ im A. A. Zhdanov); 225 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 144)

BENEDIKTOVA, R.N.; IVANOV, K.V.; MUROMTSEVA, V.A.

Stratigraphy and age of clay schists in the surroundings of Tomsk. Trudy SNIGGIMS no.8:108-126 '60. (MIRA 15:9)
(Tomsk region--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)
(Tomsk region--Clay)

MUROMTSEVA, V.A.

Representatives of the family Grammysiidae Fischer in Lower Carboniferous sediments of Western Siberia and eastern Kazakhstan. Trudy SNIGGIMS no.15:117-124 '61. (MIRA 15:9)
(Siberia, Western—Grammysiidae, Fossil)
(Kazakhstan—Grammysiidae, Fossil)

LYUTKEVICH, Ye.M.; MUROMTSEVA, V.A.

Carboniferous and Permian Pelecypoda in Mongolia. Trudy VNIGRI no.196. Paleont.sbor. no.3:151-169 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Mongolia--Lamellibranchiata, Fossil)

BENEDIKTOVA, R.N.; MUROMTSEVA, V.A.

Phylum Mollusca. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.21:193-211 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

MUROMTSEVA, V. A.

Some pelecypods from the Ostrog series of the Kuznetsk Basin (in the area of the village of Yermaki). Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 5 no.10:43-52 O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya.

(Kuznetsk Basin—Lamellibranchiata)

S/046/60/006/003/006/012
B006/B063

AUTHORS: Masterov, Ye. P., Muromtseva, V. N.

TITLE: On a Case of Anti-waveguide Propagation of Sound in a Layered, Non-homogeneous Medium

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 335-339

TEXT: The authors study a case of anti-waveguide propagation of sound in a layered, non-homogeneous semi-space which is bounded by a totally reflecting boundary. The square of the refractive index is assumed to increase in this semi-space with rising height according to the quadratic law $n^2(z) = 1 + (pz)^2$, where p denotes a material parameter. It is further assumed that the totally reflecting boundary be in the plane $z = 0$, where the refractive index attains its minimum. In this case one obtains a simple equation for the poles, which can be solved without difficulty. The more complicated case in which the boundary surface is not totally reflecting and may be at any height was studied in the paper of Ref. 4, in connection with the theory of ground-level waveguides. For the problem under consideration Fig. 1 shows the position of the poles in the complex ζ-plane.

Card 1/2

On a Case of Anti-waveguide Propagation of Sound in a Layered, Non-homogeneous Medium

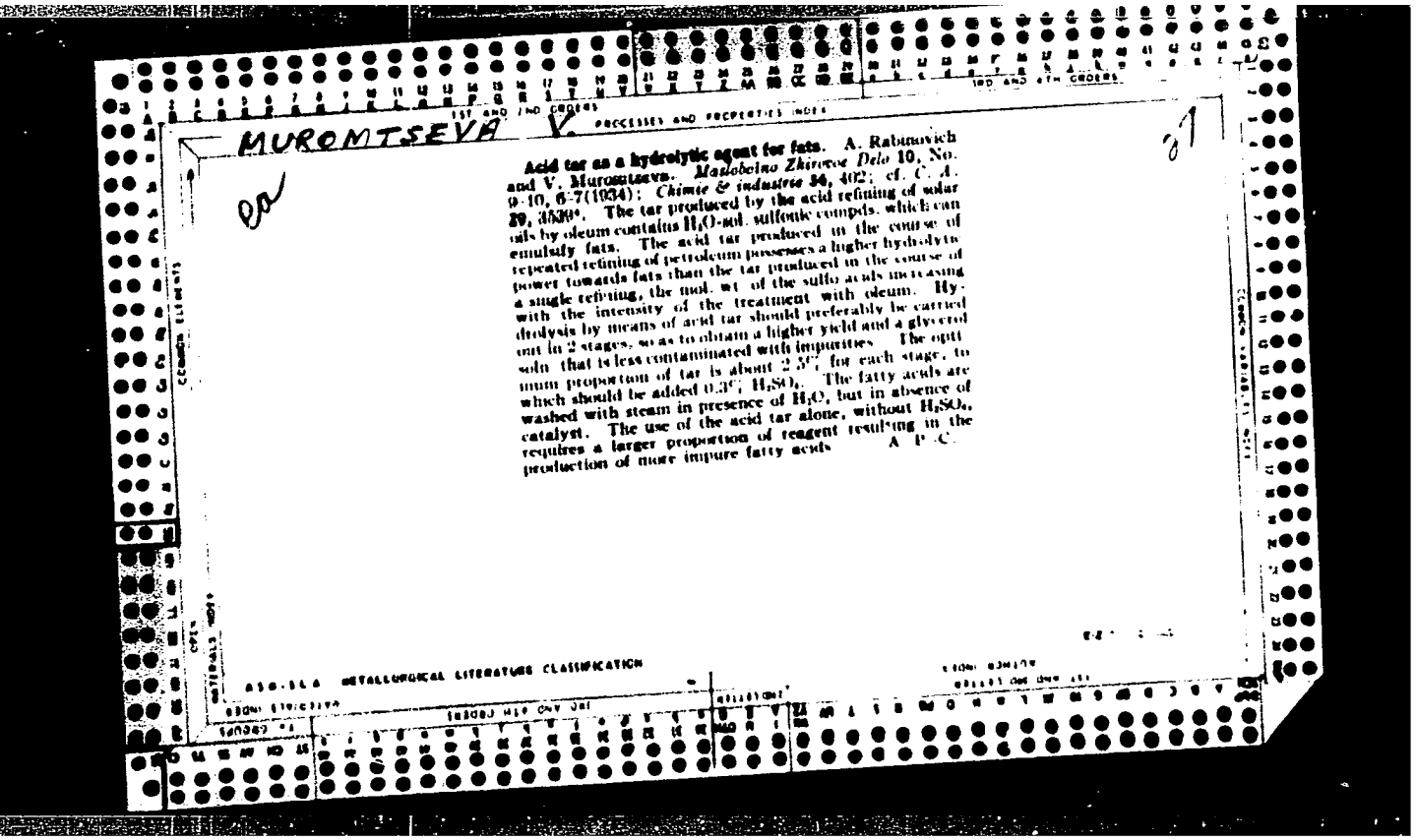
S/046/60/006/003/006/012
B006/B063

The method of the phase integral, which usually yields a better approximation only with high pole numbers, gives exactly the same results for all numbers as does an exact solution. The function (2) obtained for the velocity potential $\varphi(r,z)$ is analyzed for high values of $k_0 r$ (where $k_0 = k(0)$, k - wave number). For $\varphi_n(r,z)$ in the range $z_0 > z > 0$ formula (10) is derived as a function of $\Phi(\xi)$ and $\Phi(\xi_0)$. Fig. 2 shows a diagram of these coefficients, which represents the height distribution of the first five normal waves. Fig. 3 shows these waves for the special case in which the boundary z = 0 is assumed to be absolutely fixed. Finally, the authors thank G. D. Malyuzhinets for valuable advice as well as V. D. Slesareva and L. M. Tsomay for calculations. There are 3 figures and 6 references: 3 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR Moskva
(Institute of Acoustics of the AS USSR, Moscow)

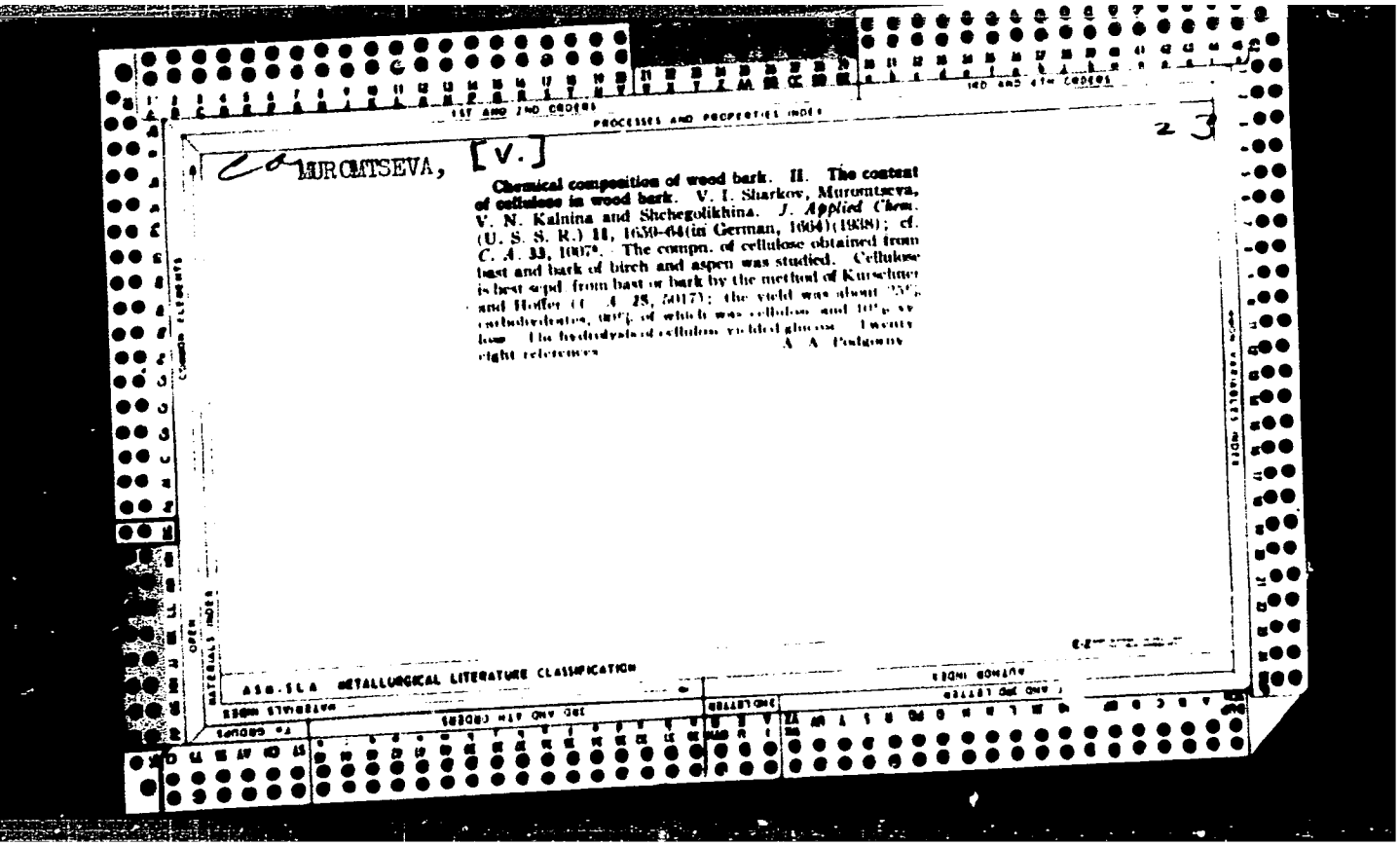
SUBMITTED: January 28, 1960

Card 2/2



MUROMTSEVA V.

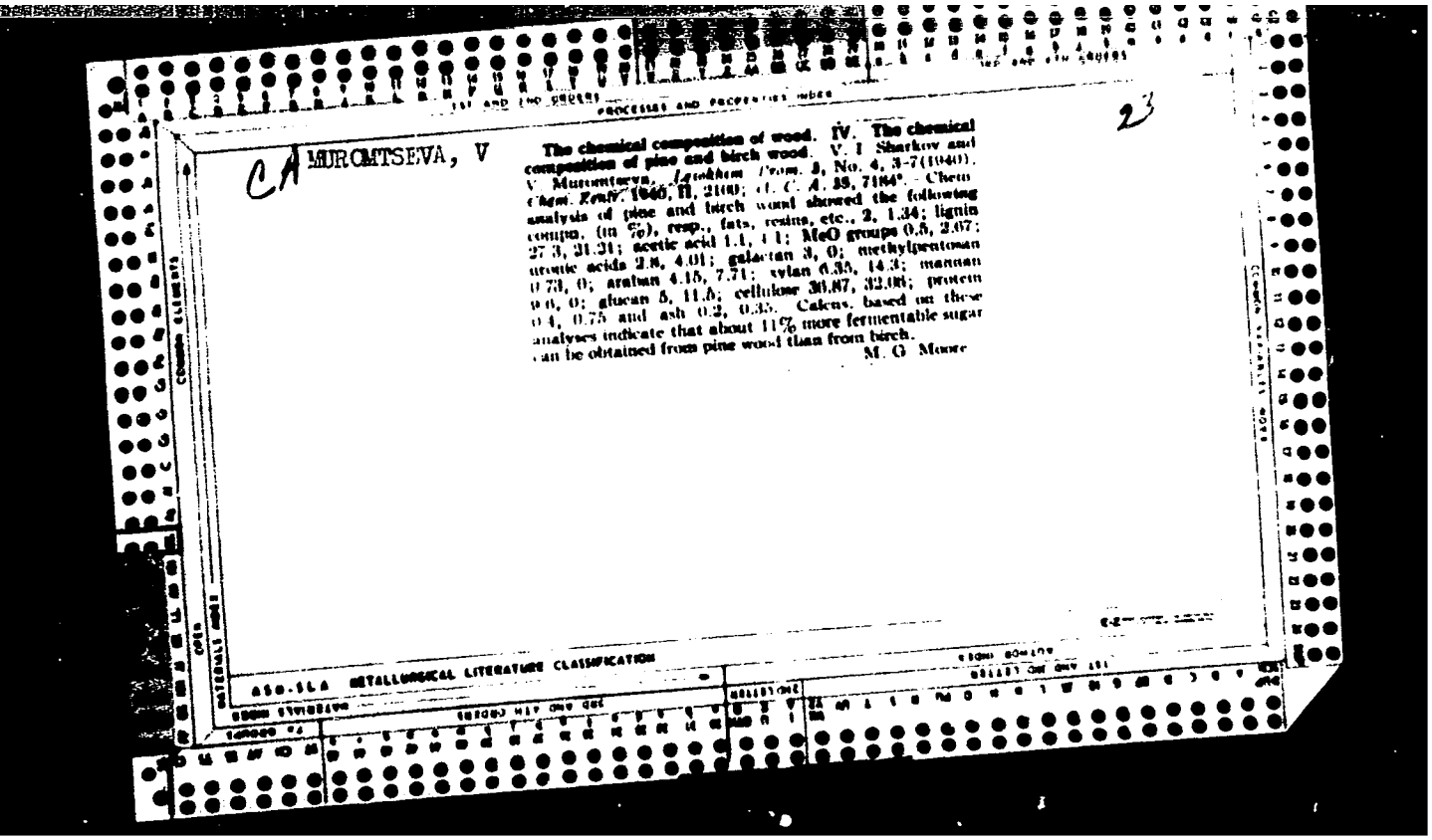
Acid tar as a hydrolytic agent for fats. A. Rabinovich and V. Murosntseva. *Maslobeino Zhirovoe Delo* 10, No. 9-10, 6-7(1934); *Chimie & industrie* 34, 402; cf. C. A. 29, 3530[9]. The tar produced by the acid refining of solar oils by oleum contains H_2O-sol. sulfonic compds. which can emulsify fats. The acid tar produced in the course of repeated refining of petroleum possesses a higher hydrolytic power towards fats than the tar produced in the course of a single refining, the mol. wt. of the sulfo acids increasing with the intensity of the treatment with oleum. Hydrolysis by means of acid tar should preferably be carried out in 2 stages, so as to obtain a higher yield and a glycerol soln. that is less contaminated with impurities. The optimum proportion of tar is about 2.5% for each stage, to which should be added 0.3% H_2SO_4. The fatty acids are washed with steam in presence of H_2O, but in absence of catalyst. The use of the acid tar alone, without H_2SO_4, requires a larger proportion of reagent resulting in the production of more impure fatty acids. A. P.-C.



MUROMTSEVA, [V.]

Chemical composition of wood bark. II. The content of cellulose in wood bark. V. I. Sharkov, Muromtseva, V. N. Kalnina and Shchegolikhina. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) **11**, 1639-44(in German, 1604)(1938); cf. *C. A.* **33**, 1007°. The compn. of cellulose obtained from bast and bark of birch and aspen was studied. Cellulose is best sepd. from bast or bark by the method of Kurschner and Hoffer (*C. A.* **28**, 5017); the yield was about 25% carbohydrates, 10% of which was cellulose and 10% xylose. The hydrolysis of cellulose yielded glucose. Twenty-eight references.

A. A. Postnova

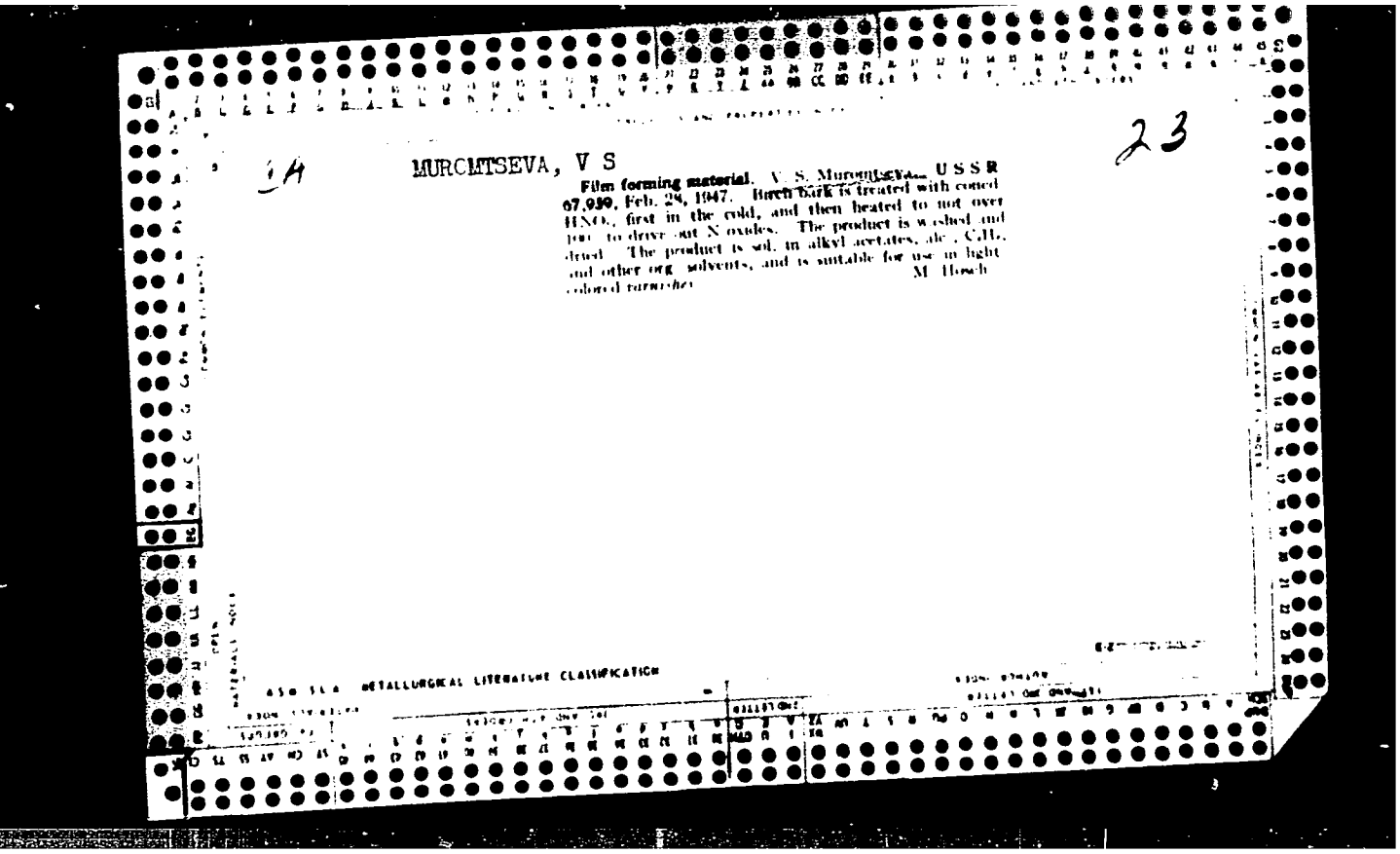


CA MUROMTSEVA, V

The chemical composition of wood. IV. The chemical composition of pine and birch wood. V. I. Sharkov and V. Muromtseva. *Izvestiya Otdel. Khim. Nauk Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1940, 11, 2109; cf. *C. A.* 35, 7184⁹. Chem. analysis of pine and birch wood showed the following compns. (in %), resp., fats, resins, etc., 2, 1.34; lignin 27.3, 21.31; acetic acid 1.1, 1.1; MeO groups 0.6, 2.07; uronic acids 2.8, 4.01; galactan 3, 0; methylpentosan 0.73, 0; araban 4.15, 7.71; xylan 6.35, 14.3; mannan 0.6, 0; glucan 5, 11.5; cellulose 39.87, 32.01; protein 0.4, 0.75 and ash 0.2, 0.35. Calcns. based on these analyses indicate that about 11% more fermentable sugar can be obtained from pine wood than from birch.

M. G. Moore

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



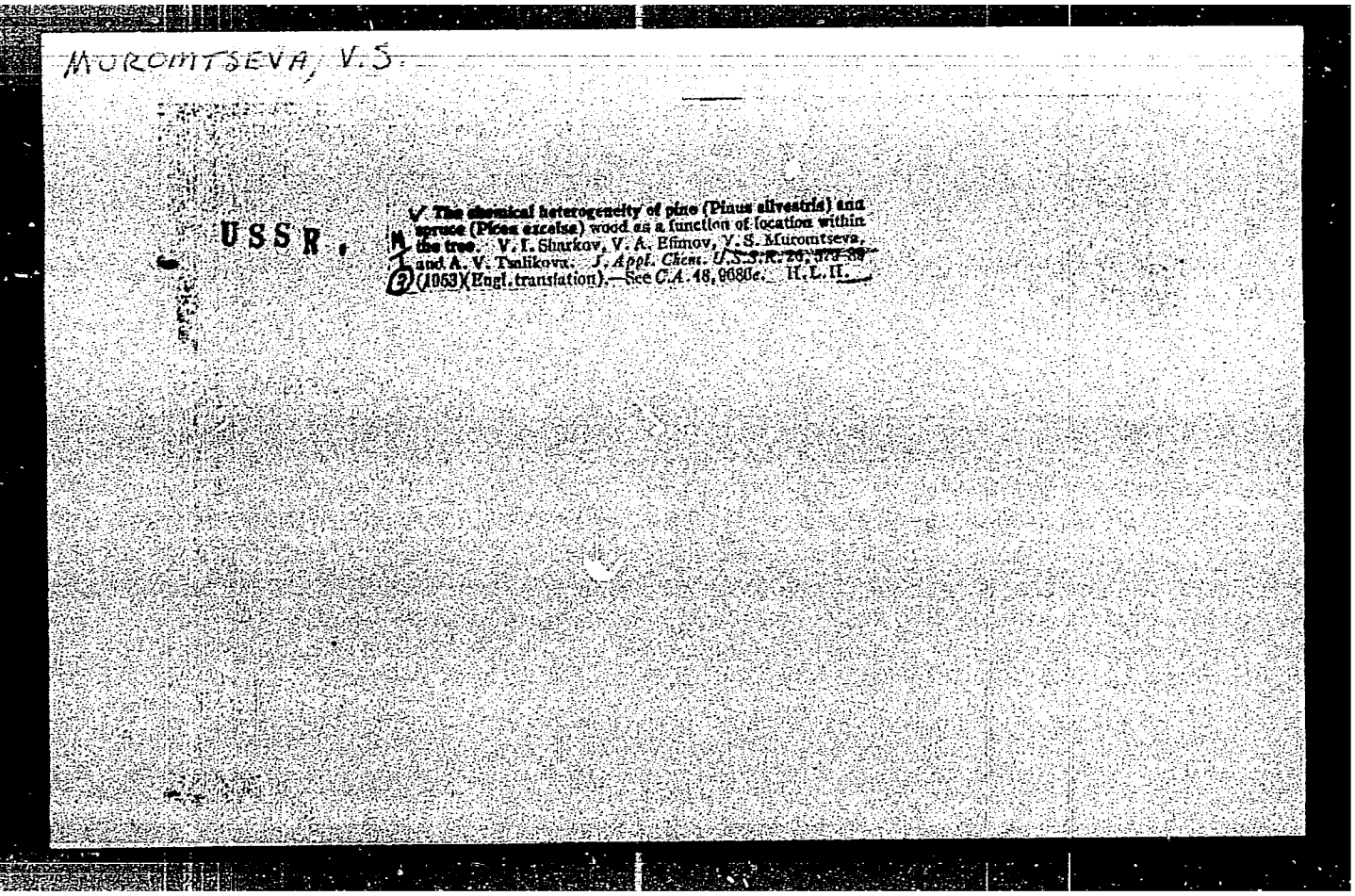
1A

MURCHTSEVA, V S

23

Film forming material. V. S. Murcht[illegible] USSR 67,950, Feb. 24, 1947. Birch bark is treated with concd HNO$_3$, first in the cold, and then heated to not over 100° to drive out N oxides. The product is washed and dried. The product is sol. in alkyl acetates, alc., CH_2Cl_2, and other org. solvents, and is suitable for use in light colored varnishes. M. Hosch

ASD SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



MUROMTSEVA, V.S.

USSR.

V. The chemical heterogeneity of pine (Pinus silvestris) and spruce (Picea excelsa) wood as a function of location within the tree. V. I. Sharkov, V. A. Efimov, V. S. Muromtseva, and A. V. Tsulikova. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26, 473–89 (1953)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 9680e. H. L. H.

Mirontsev, V. S.

The chemical heterogeneity of pine (Pinus silvestris) and spruce (Picea excelsa) wood as a function of location within the tree. V. I. Sharkov, V. A. Efimov, V. S. Miromtseva, and A. V. Tsalikova. *Zhur. Priklad.* [redacted] (1953).—Disks were cut from the *P. silvestris* (120 years old) at 25 cm. from the ground (*A*), 8 m. (*B*), 14 m. (*C*), and 20 m. (*D*), and from *P. excelsa*, (120 years old) at 25 cm. (*E*), 10 m. (*F*), 18 m. (*G*), 26 m. (*H*), and 34 m. (*J* series). Samples were selected for analysis from each disk from growth rings 0–17 (*a*), 24–34 (*b*), 42–53 (*c*), 74–90 (*d*), and 104–120 (*e*). All results are based on bone-dry, extd. wood. The % Et_2O extractives in pine was for *A*, *a-e*: 7.55, 7.30, 7.05, 4.32, and 3.03; *B*, *a-d* 7.45, 7.40, 3.24, and 3.79; *C*, *a-c* 4.88, 4.71, and 3.77; *D*, *a* 4.29; in spruce for *E*, *a-e* 1.07, 1.02, 1.02, 1.01, and 3.98; *F*, *a-d* 1.75, 1.16, 0.95, and 1.95; *G*, *a-c* 1.57, 1.07, and 1.42; *H*, *a* 2.35. The % total volati[illegible] acids (HCO_2H and AcOH) and % AcOH in pine was for: *A*, *a-e* 1.40 and 1.37, 1.62 and —, 1.76 and 1.79, 2.00 and 1.[illegible]4, 2.01 and 1.96; *B*, *a-d* 1.40 and 1.36, 1.55 and 1.52, 1.73 and 1.66, and 1.97 and 1.92; *C*, *a-c* 1.40 and 1.36, 1.67 and 1.64, and 1.78 and 1.75; *D*, *a* 1.40 and 1.36; in spruce for: *E*, *a-e* 1.54 and —, 1.65 and 1.63, 1.71 and 1.68, 1.82 and 1.78, and 1.93 and 1.90; *F*, *a-d*, 1.53 and 1.50, 1.62 and 1.59, 1.74 and 1.66, and 1.87 and 1.81; *G*, *a-c*, 1.54 and 1.50, 1.64 and 1.60, and 1.76 and 1.71; *H*, *a* 1.56 and 1.51; *J*, *a* 1.55 and 1.51. The % pentosans, Me pentosans, xylan, araban, and polyuronides were in pine for: *A*, *a* 11.8, 1.3, 4.45, 1.56, and 2.16; *A*, *b* 11.7, 0.80, 3.95, 1.60, and 2.04; *A*, *c* 10.9, 0.77, 3.63, 1.50, and 2.04; *A*, *d* 0.4, 1.18, 2.48, 1.50, and 1.99; *A*, *e* 8.26, 1.34, 2.19, 1.40, and 1.87; *B*, *a-d* 11.0, 1.25, 4.20, 2.12, and 1.85; *C* *a-d* 13.27, 0.88, 5.25, 1.88, and 1.34; in spruce the corresponding values were for: *E*, *a* —, —, 4.83, 1.40, and 2.01; *E*, *b* —, —, 4.32, 1.41, and 1.97; *E*, *c* —, —, 3.48, 1.41, and 2.01; *E*, *d* —, —, 3.60, 1.41, and 1.98; *E*, *e* —, —, 3.96, 1.46, and 2.05; *F*, *a-e* 11.22, 1.45, 4.64, 1.65, and 2.46; *G*, *a-c* 11.82, 1.24, 3.90, 1.71, and 2.50, *H*, *a* 12.41, 0.05, —,

—, and —. The following values were obtained on hydrolyzates obtained by refluxing wood 1 hr. with 5 fresh portions of 10% H_2SO_4. The various wood samples were refluxed 5 hrs. with 10% H_2SO_4 and the hydrolyzates analyzed for readily hydrolyzed reducing sugars (I) and mannose (II); the residues were further washed, dried, and let stand 1 hr. at 15° in 80% H_2SO_4, the mixts. dried and refluxed 5 hrs., and the hydrolyzates analyzed for reducing sugars (III) which are hydrolyzed with great difficultly and mannose (IV). In pine the % I was for: *A*, *a-c* 19.5, 21.6, 21.1, 21.9, and 22.9;

B, *a-d* 20.0, 22.8, 20.2, and 23.0; *C*, *a-c* 22.6, 21.7, and 22.6; *D*, *a* 28.8; in spruce the % I was for *E*, *a-c* 22.0, 21.3, 19.3, 19.4, and 17.8; *F*, *a-d* 23.2, 20.5, 22.5, and 20.8; *G*, *a-c* 24.2, 24.1, and 21.7; *H*, *a* 23.1; *J*, *a* 20.5; corresponding values for % II were 6.2, 6.1, 9.7, 11.1, and 12.4; 6.1, 5.2, 7.2, and 8.5; 6.9, 6.5, and 9.4; and 7.7; 7.1, 7.4, 8.5, 8.3, and 8.7; 7.1, 7.0, 8.4, and 8.9; 7.5, 7.9, and 7.2; 7.4; and 6.3; for % III were 35.4, 39.6, 49.3, 48.1, and 46.7; 43.1, 41.9, 47.6, and 43.3; 43.2, 46.7, and 46.6; and 41.2; 45.1, 40.2, 45.9, 49.8, and 46.2; 43.4, 46.5, 49.1, and 52.6; 44.8, 44.2, and 43.8; 44.6; and 41.5; and for % IV were 1.6, 1.5, 2.6, 1.9, and 1.8; 1.6, 1.3, 1.3, and 1.6; 0.74, 1.2, and 0.74; and 0.26; 0.59, 0.88, 0.28, 0.95, and 2.8; 0.47, 0.79, 0.79, and 1.95; 0.67, 0.70, and 2.00; 0.70; and 1.59. The % lignin in the pine varied from 26.2 to 28.7 and in spruce from 27.0 to 28.9, and the % MeO varied from 13.0 to 14.3 in the pine lignin and from 13.8 to 16.8 in the spruce lignin, but there was no correlation between these values and the location of the sample within the tree. All methods of analysis are given.

John Lake Keays

V. I. CHARKOV, ET.

MUROMTSEVA, V.S.

USSR

"Influence of the conditions of growth on the chemical composition of the wood matter of fir. V. I. Sharkov, V. A. Ilfimov, and V. S. Muromtseva. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 27, 81–4(1954)(English translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 5943f.

H. L. H.

MUROMTSEVA, V.S.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

(3)

Influence of the conditions of growth on the chemical composition of the wood matter of fir. V. I. Sharkov, V. A. Efimov, and V. S. Muromtseva. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 27, 92–6(1954).—Under all conditions of growth in respect to illumination by sunlight in forest conditions (much or little shade) the wood matter of the fir shows the same tendency of contg. less and less pentosans in specimens taken from the periphery of the trunk in comparison with the central sections. On the other hand the content of methylpentosans and mannan steadily rises as one p s from the center of the trunk to the periphery and from the base of the trunk to its top. The chem. compn. depends mainly on the time of formation of the annular ring and does not depend on the width of the ring. A similar regularity was found in specimens taken from a 300-year fir tree. G. M. Kosolapoff

MUROMTSEVA, V. S.

Chemical composition of eucalyptus wood. V. I. Sharkov and V. S. Muromtseva. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 27, 661-8 (1954) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 12403h. B. M. R.

MT

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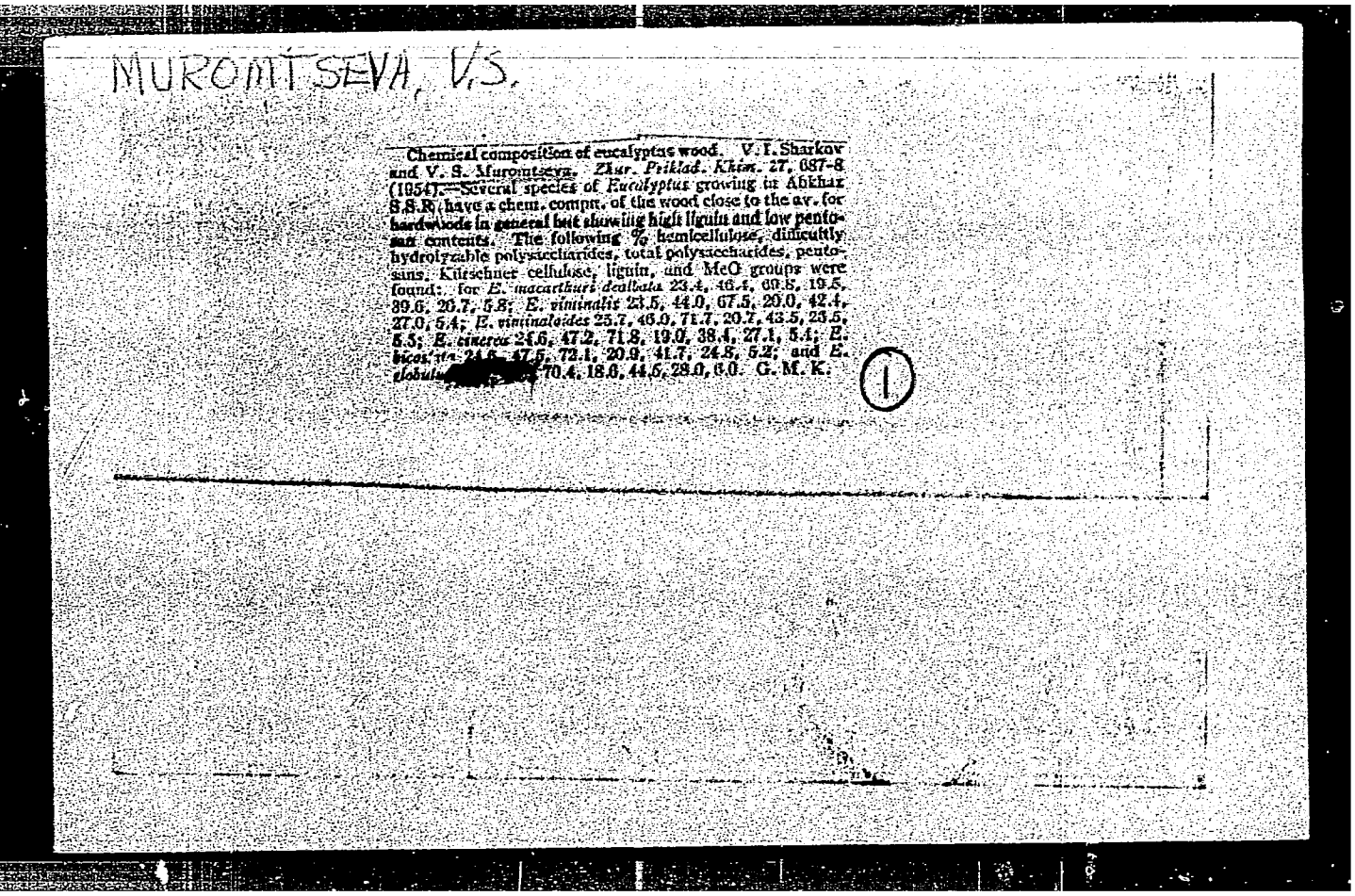

MUROMTSEVA, V.S.

Chemical composition of eucalyptus wood. V. I. Sharkov and V. S. Muromtseva. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 27, 687-8 (1954).—Several species of *Eucalyptus* growing in Abkhaz S.S.R. have a chem. compn. of the wood close to the av. for hardwoods in general but showing high lignin and low pentosan contents. The following % hemicellulose, difficultly hydrolyzable polysaccharides, total polysaccharides, pentosans, Kürschner cellulose, lignin, and MeO groups were found: for *E. macarthuri dealbata* 23.4, 46.4, 69.8, 19.5, 39.6, 26.7, 5.8; *E. viminalis* 23.5, 44.0, 67.5, 20.0, 42.4, 27.0, 5.4; *E. viminaloides* 25.7, 46.0, 71.7, 20.7, 43.5, 25.5, 5.5; *E. cinerea* 24.6, 47.2, 71.8, 19.0, 38.4, 27.1, 5.4; *E. bicos[illegible]* 24.8, 47.5, 72.1, 20.9, 41.7, 24.8, 5.2; and *E. globul[illegible]* 70.4, 18.0, 44.5, 28.0, 6.0. G. M. K.

(1)

...MTSEVA, Z.G.; ... -DUN' [Liu ...],
... Re... a

Practice in the statistical processing of ... observation data in the holes of the Krivoy Rog Basin. ... uchab. zav.; geol. i razv. 6 ... 12:117-122 ...

. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut ...

MUROMTSEVA, Z.G.

Detection of iron ores in metamorphic rocks from combined logging [illegible]. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.4:53-54 Ap '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Krivorozhskaya geofizicheskaya partiya.
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron ores) (Logging (Geology))

MUROMTSEVA, Z.G.; PANASENKO, V.N.

Some results of using geophysical methods under mine conditions found in the Krivoy Rog Basin for purposes of prospecting and contouring ore deposits. Uch. zap. SAIGIMSa no.8:209-214 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut i Dnepropetrovskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.

MUROMTSEVA, Z.G.

Geophysical studies in boreholes in the Krivoy Rog Basin.
Razved.i okh.nedr. 28 no.11:52-53 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Krivorozhskaya geofizicheskaya partiya.
(Krivoy Rog Basin—Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

PANASENKO, V.N.[Panasenko, V.M.]; MUROMTSEVA, Z.G.[Muromtseva, Z.H.]

Some results of gravimetric observations in the pits of the Krivoy Rog iron-ore basin. Geol. zhur. 23 no.2:42-47 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.
(Donets Basin—Gravity prospecting)
(Donets Basin—Iron ores)

MUROMTSEVA, Z.G.; PANASENKO, V.N.

Data on the earth temperature in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Razved. i okh. nedr 29 no.7:55-56 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Krivorozhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut.
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Earth temperature)

BELEVTSEV, Ya.N.; BEYGULENKO, I.L.; BETIN, D.I.; BORISENKO, V.G.; GUBKINA, N.N.; DZHEDZALOV, A.T.; ZHILKINSKIY, S.I., prof.; ZALATA, L.F.; KAZAK, V.M.; MALYUTIN, Ye.I.; MUROMTSEVA, Z.G.; NATAROV, V.D., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; PANASENKO, V.N.; PITADE, A.A.; RADUTSKAYA, P.D.; SLEKTOR, S.M.; SMIRNOV, D.I.; TOKHTUYEV, G.V., kand. geol.-min. nauk; FOMENKO, V.Yu.; SLENZAK, O.I., red.izd-va; MATVEYCHUK, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Methodological guide for the geological service for the prospecting and mining of Krivoy Rog type deposits] Metodicheskoe rukovodstvo dlia razvedochnoi i rudnichnoi geologicheskoi sluzhby mestorozhdenii krivorozhskogo tipa. Pod red. IA.N. Belevtseva. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 395 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Krivoy Rog. Gornorudnyy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Belevtsev).
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Engineering geology)

BOGOMOLOV, B.A., red.; BARANOV, A.M., red.; MURONETS, I.I., red.; GUSEV, N.P., red.; PANKIN, A.V., red.; VACHAYEVA, Z.P., red.-leksikograf; VILENSKAYA, O.V., red.l-leksigogr.; ARTEMOV, L.V., red.-leksikogr.; YEREMINA, N.N., mlad. red.; VANSOVSKAYA, L.Ye., mlad. red.; CHEKRYZHOV, P.F., spets.red.; PLAKSHE, L.Yu., tekhn. red.

[German-Russian polytechnical dictionary] Nemetsko-russkii politekhnicheskii slovar'. Podgotovleno pri redaktsionnom uchastii izdatel'stva "Tekhnika" GDR. Moskva, Glavnaia red. inostrannykh nauchno-tekhn. slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1963. 812 p. (MIRA 17:1)

SINYAGIN, Irakliy Ivanovich, akademik; PASKHIN, N.F.; NIKONOVA, Ye.A., dots.; POZHARSKIY, V.K.; OGRYZKO, S.Ye., kand. veter. nauk; LOZHKIN, N.I., kand. biol. nauk; MURONETS, I.I., red.; VILENSKAYA, O.V., red.-leksikograf; ARTEMOV, L.V., red.-leksikograf; VACHAYEVA, Z.P., red.-leksikograf

[German-Russian agricultural dictionary] Nemetsko-russkii sel'skokhoziaistvennyi slovar'. Moskva, Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1965. 684 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Sinyagin).

Murov, G. F.

137-1957-12-24256

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 193 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Murov, G. F.

TITLE: Experience With the Mechanization and Saving of Labor in Welding Operations (Opyt mekhanizatsii i snizheniya trudoyemkosti svarochnykh rabot)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Dokl. po tekhnol. trakt. i s.-kh. mashinostr. Moscow, 1956, pp 295-304

ABSTRACT: A report on experiences with the mechanization of welding operations in the manufacture of farming machines and equipment. For instance, the semi-automatic unit PSh-5, when employed as a stationary automatic unit (AU) in conjunction with a common conveyor of welded products, increased the welding rate from 30 m/hr to 60-120 m/hr. Increasing the diameter of the supply rollers in the AU ADS-1000 as well as the rate of motion of the AU, adapted the latter for the welding of thin articles by means of a 2 mm wire, at a rate of 120 m/hr. In addition to the modernization of the existing equipment, plants manufacturing farming machinery successfully employ special welding stands for the assembly and welding of sprocket wheels, fodder blades,

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137-1957-12-24254

Experience With the Mechanization and Saving of Labor (cont.)

squaring [illegible] etc. Brief information is supplied regarding the [illegible] of welding in the manufacture of automobiles, as well as on the employment of welding abroad.

A. P.

1. Welding-Production 2. Welding-Equipment

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83622

18 7200 1586, 1573

S/135/60/000/001/002/005
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Lyubavskiy, K. V., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Nikitin, V. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Murov, G. F., Engineer

TITLE: Welding in Carbon Dioxide of 30ХГСА (30KhGSA) Steel in Hardened State

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 1, pp. 4-6

TEXT: The strength of some portions of 30KhGSA steel welds is different due to the presence of hardening and tempering structures. This non-uniformity in the properties of weld joints may be reduced by diminishing the hardness in the hardened section of the zone adjacent to the seam. This can be accomplished by changing the thermal cycle of welding using an additional portable heat source, such as a gas burner moving at a certain distance behind the welding arc Tests made with a conventional thermal cycle, where the metal in the zone adjacent to the seam was subjected only to the effect of the arc, confirmed V. V. D'yachenko's (Ref. 1) conclusion that the less favorable combination of mechanical properties was observed in the zone of hardening adjacent to the seam

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Welding in Carbon Dioxide of 30ХГСА (30KhGSA) Steel in Hardened State

with 500 H_v hardness, at 400 H_v hardness of the base metal, and toughness reduced form 6 to 2.5 kgm/cm^2. N. N. Rykalin's formulae were used to calculate analytically some variants of thermal cycles when welding 2 mm thick 30KhGSA sheet steel hardened to σ_b 110 - 130 kg/mm^2, using 18ХМА (18KhMA) electrode wire of 1.2 - 1.6 mm in diameter and an additional heat source. The following variants were calculated: 1. After the effect of the arc, the metal in the zone adjacent to the seam is cooled down to 150°C and is then heated by a gas burner flame to 600°C. The cooling curve crosses the line of beginning martensite transformation about 70 seconds after the action of the arc on the metal. The distance between the welding arc and the gas burner at the chosen welding rate (20 m/h) is 700 mm. 2. Heating with the gas burner flame begins before the cooling curve after welding attains the M_o line. [Abstractor's note: Subscript $_o$ is the translation from the original $_n$ (nachalo = onset) M_n = onset of martensite transformation]. The maximum heating temperature is 600°C, the cooling curve crosses the M_o line 160 sec after the arc's action on the metal. The distance between the arc and the burner is 350 mm. 3. Analogous to variant 2, but differing from it by the use of a supplementary (second) burner arranged at

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350 mm from the first one. The cooling curve crosses the M_o line 250 sec after the arc's effect on the metal. On the basis of data calculated, a laboratory installation was developed, used to reproduce and correct the three variants established. A series of plates were welded and the actual thermal cycles were determined, using chromel-alumel thermocouples switched to an МПО-2 (MPO-2) oscillograph. The comparison of calculated and experimental data showed a satisfactory agreement. The plates welded were subjected to a detailed analysis to reveal the effect of the experimental thermal cycles on the mechanical properties of the weld joints and the magnitude of the zone of the thermal effect. The results of the analysis lead to the following conclusions: All the experimental thermal cycles reduced the hardness of the hardened portion in the zone adjacent to the seam and raised its toughness. Expansion of the zone of thermal effect was not observed in welding by any of the variants. This may be explained by the fact that the temperature of heating the metal with the flame is lower than that of heating with the arc in the same welding area. Variant 3 may be considered as an optimum version of the thermal cycles making it possible to equalize somewhat the mechanical properties of different zones in the weld

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A006/A001

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metal. This type of cycle increases the ductile properties of the weld joints and reduces the probability of hardening cracking in the welding area There are 7 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra "Svarochnoye proizvodstvo" MVMI (The Department of "Welding Practice" at MVMI)

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4020102 S/0125/64/000/003/0037/0043

AUTHOR: Yusufova, Z. A. (Engineer, Moscow); Murov, G. F. (Engineer, Moscow); Astakhova, A. P. (Engineer, Moscow)

TITLE: Welding peculiarities of an aluminum-zinc-magnesium alloy

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 3, 1964, 37-43

TOPIC TAGS: welding, Al Zn Mg alloy welding, AMg6N alloy welding, V92 alloy welding, aluminum alloy weld strength

ABSTRACT: The peculiarities of automatic welding of Al-Zn-Mg alloy were studied with 3.5-10-mm thick plates argon-ac-arc welded with a W electrode and an AMg6 wire. The distribution of metal strength around the welds made from Al-Zn-Mg alloy and — for comparison — from standard AMg6N and V92 alloys was studied. Also, the effect of manual root welding (correcting welding defects) upon the weld quality was investigated. These results are reported: (1) The

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020102

tendency to crack in Al-Zn-Mg alloy welds is lower than that in AMg6 and V92 welds; (2) The strength factor determined on flat specimens with reinforced welds is 0.85–0.96; (3) With sheets 4-5-mm thick, the optimum width of the structural reinforcement is 45 mm; with plates 9-mm thick, it is 60 mm; (4) The probable zone of softening should be taken into account in selecting the minimum distance between welds; (5) The diameter of the flange-to-plane ring weld should be 100 mm or more; automatic welding should be used; (6) Auxiliary manual double welding cuts the weld strength to 0.68 of the base-metal strength. "Engineers Yu. N. Skachkov, A. Ye. Trubachev, and Yu. P. Parmanov took part in the project." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09May63	DATE ACQ: 31Mar64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MM	NO REF SOV: 005	OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

MUROVA, L.S.

Induced potentials of the cerebral cortex and cerebellum in the postnatal ontogeny of cats. Zhur. evol. biokhim. i fiziol. 1 no.4:364-373 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii imeni I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

L 2643-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) LIP(c) MJW/JD/HW/WB
ACCESSION NR: AR5013025 UR/0137/65/000/004/I075/I075
669.018.54:620.193

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 4I477

AUTHOR: Nurovenmaya, S. G.; Marmer, E. N.

TITLE: A study of oxidation and the vaporization resistances of alloys in a vacuum

CITED SOURCE: Elektrotermiya. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., vyp. 39, 1964, 8

TOPIC TAGS: nickel alloy, vacuum chamber, vaporization, oxidation

TRANSLATION: The temperature applications of the alloys Kh20N80, EI595, EI626, EI559, EI652 and 40Kh10 were established when used as heaters in vacuum furnaces with varying degrees of evacuation. Investigations were conducted for a pressure of 1×10^{-4} mm Hg as well as for the interval of 10-760 mm Hg, in a chamber with longitudinal variations in temperature. Taking only the vaporization into account, the useful life of the heaters was computed. Up to 1200° in a vacuum of 1×10^{-4} mm Hg one must use the alloys Kh20N80, EI559 and EI652. At 1300° for short-time processes alloys EI626 and EI595 may be used. Preliminary oxidation in air increases the

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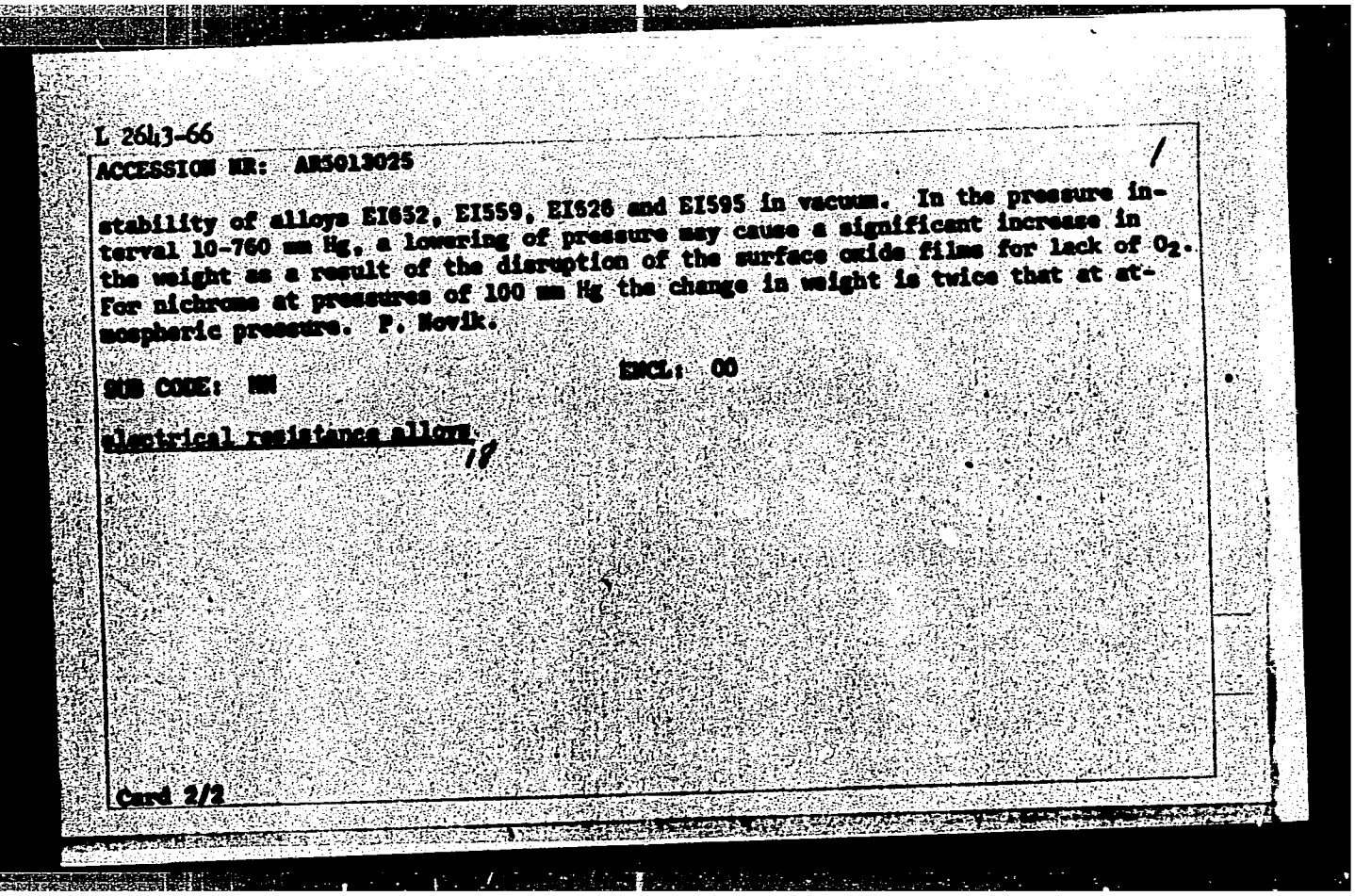

L 2643-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5013025

stability of alloys EI652, EI559, EI526 and EI595 in vacuum. In the pressure interval 10-760 mm Hg, a lowering of pressure may cause a significant increase in the weight as a result of the disruption of the surface oxide films for lack of O_2. For nichrome at pressures of 100 mm Hg the change in weight is twice that at atmospheric pressure. P. Novik.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

electrical resistance alloys

Card 2/2

MUROVANNAYA, S.I.

PASTUSHCHAK, G.I., sanitarnyy vrach; MUROVANNAYA, S.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Hygiene and epidemiological council of scientific society. Concerning S.V.Pevzner's article on "Hygienic and epidemiological council in the work system of a hygienic and epidemiological station." Gig. i san. 22 no.1:82-83 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (for Murovannaya)
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

MUROVANNAYA, S.I.

ROZANOV, L.S., sanitarnyy vrach; MUROVANNAYA, S.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MECHKOVSKAYA, G.A., sanitarnyy vrach

Work practice in the control of occupational skin diseases in workers in Moscow. Gig. i san. 22 no.4:79-81 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy i sokol'nicheskoy rayonnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii
(SKIN DISEASES, prevention and control,
occup. (Rus))
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, prevention and control,
skin dis. (Rus))

Муровацкая, С.И.

MUROVANNAYA, S.I., kand.med.nauk

Organization noise control. Gig. i san. 22 no.9:53-56 S '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Moskvy.
(NOISE, prev. and control
in cities)

GLEBOVA, L.F., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MUROVANNAYA, S.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Third All-Union Conference of Hygienic Protection of the Air. Gig.i san. 25 no.1:107-109 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A.N. Sysina AMN SSSR.

(AIR--POLLUTION--CONGRESSES)

MUROVANNAYA, S.I., kand.meditsinskikh nauk

Coordination of scientific work on problems in noise control.
Gig.i san. 35 no.9:15-21 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A.N.Sysina AMN SSSR.

(NOISE)